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Pro Memoriâ.

ABOUT the Middle of September laſt, Count Dohna, the King of Pruſſia's Ambaſſador, informed Count Uhlfeld, Chancellor of the Court to the Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, by Word of Mouth, That Baron Haſslang, when he delivered to Lord Carteret the Elector of Bavaria's Ultimatum, acquainted him at the ſame Time, that his Court deſired that Count Finckenſtein, the Pruſſian Miniſter, might be admitted to the Conferences that were to be held on account of the Reconciliation with her Majeſty. That whereas his Pruſſian Majeſty, as a common Friend, was deſirous to promote the ſaid Reconciliation, and, ſince the Peace concluded at Breſlau, had behaved ſo, that he had not given the leaſt Occaſion to be ſuſpected of any partial Inclinations; his Majeſty therefore made no Doubt, but that, conformably to the Deſire of the Court of Francfort, the neceſſary Orders for it would be ſent from hence to Baron Waſner.

It is eaſy to judge how little ſuch a Propoſition was expected, as the Court of Vienna had not the leaſt Knowledge either of Haſslang's Ultimatum, and what was pretended to have been added to it, or of any Conferences that were to be held.

There had indeed ſeveral Reports been current within the Empire and Abroad, moſtly to her Majeſty's Diſadvantage, concerning a Negociation of his moſt Serene Highneſs Prince William, of Heſſe Caſſel; but they ſeemed to deſerve ſo much the leſs Credit, as nothing had been lately communicated to her Majeſty concerning ſuch a Negociation, except on one Hand the Propoſitions of the Month of July, together with the Anſwer given thereupon by Lord Carteret, dated on the 7th of the ſame Month; and on the other Hand, the ſaid Lord's Letter of the 3d of Auguſt. Nay, even when Baron Waſner expreſſed ſome Uneaſineſs about the Report of a Negociation's being ſtill carried on, without his being a Party to it; the foreſaid Engliſh Miniſter thereupon gave him the ſtrongeſt Aſſurances, *That*, (according to the Expreſſions of Baron Waſner's Report) *there neither was any thing negociating, nor ever would be negociated, without communicating it to her Majeſty.*

These very Aſſurances were afterwards reiterated, when the ſaid Baron Waſner ſhewed new Uneaſineſs at Baron Haſslang's Negociations, which he had heard of Abroad, with this Addition, *That the Propoſals for Peace made by the latter, had been looked upon as inſufficient.*

This, and no more, could be learned from Baron Waſner's Report of the 14th of September, which came in ſoon after Count Dohna's Propoſition; conſequently, the Court of Vienna did not ſo much as know wherein the Propoſals for Peace made by Baron Haſslang conſiſted. It being her Majeſty's Cuſtom to proceed with the greateſt Truth and good Faith towards every one in general, and, on the other Hand, ſhe being firmly reſolved to ſhew on all Occaſions a moſt diſtinguiſhed Attention for his Pruſſian Majeſty; her Majeſty therefore could not avoid informing Count Dohna of the true State of the Affair, as aboveſaid, and aſſuring him in the ſtrongeſt Manner, upon her ſacred Word, that no more had been communicated to her than what is above ſet forth, and conſequently, that neither Haſslang's *Propoſals for Peace*, nor his *Ultimatum*, nor *any Conferences* were known to her; however, that Baron Waſner ſhould be written to about them, as was done accordingly without Delay.

It is therefore ſubmitted to every one's impartial Judgment, whether, in theſe Circumſtances, it was poſſible for the Court of Vienna to do otherwiſe than was thus done.

Yet her Majeſty did not ſtop here, but in order to give ſtill ſtronger Proofs of the great Value ſhe has for his Pruſſian Majeſty's Friendſhip, Count Dohna was in the mean time acquainted with the Apprehenſions of this Court, which the Event has but too well juſtified, viz. That the Court of Francfort ſought nothing elſe, but by making contradictory Inſinuations, ſometimes to one Party, and ſometimes to the other, to diſturb the good Intelligence ſo happily reſtored: That the known Overtures of Hazel were made in the Name not only of the Crown of France, but alſo of the Court of Francfort, as the Propoſals themſelves plainly ſhew, and had palpably no other View than that juſt now mentioned. But when theſe miſcarried, by reaſon of her Majeſty's unalterable Faith in fulfilling Engagements once entered into, it was ſuggeſted to the Pruſſian Miniſter, as if certain Propoſitions for Peace, the Particulars unknown, had

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had been made to the Court of Vienna, and that Things were come to the Point of entering into formal Conferences about them; whilſt, on the Part of the Court of Francfort, all that ever might have been negociated or tranſacted, was carefully concealed from the Court of Vienna and its Miniſters; though it is eaſily to be conceived, that if there had truly been a Deſire for a Reconciliation, it would have been abſolutely neceſſary, not to conceal ſuch a good Diſpoſition, and what related to it, from the principal Party concerned in it: That it is impoſſible to reconcile Hazel's Overtures with the Deſire that is expreſſed about Count Finckenſtein's Concurrence. Now, in the ſame Manner, as the Enemies of the moſt Serene Houſe of Auſtria miſcarried in their Attempts of ſetting the Queen againſt the King of Pruſſia, and are not able to charge her Majeſty with any the leaſt Thing upon that Head; ſo it was hoped, nay, even entirely depended upon on her Side, that their other quite contradictory Attempt would not make the leaſt Impreſſion upon his Pruſſian Majeſty, in Derogation to the moſt binding Promiſe contained in the firſt Article of the Treaty of Breſlau, but that on the contrary, the good Intentions of each Court towards the other would be acknowledged at Berlin as well as at Vienna.

Not only Count Dohna was ſpoken to in theſe Terms, but alſo Marquis Botta was ordered, by an Expreſs on the 22d of September, to explain himſelf in the ſame Manner at Berlin: But as the latter at the very Time the Courier arrived found himſelf incapacitated to execute his Orders, he had no other Way left, than to inform Lord Hyndford of every Particular.

This being undeniably the Proceſs of the whole Affair, his Pruſſian Majeſty, according to his innate Penetration and Equanimity, will eaſily judge how grievouſly her Majeſty muſt have been afflicted at what the ſaid Count Dohna declared here ſome Days ago in the moſt vehement Manner, and with the ſevereſt Menaces.

Namely, inſtead of acknowledging her Majeſty's Sincerity, which appears clearly in the aboveſaid Anſwer, and without paying any Regard to what was mentioned of her abſolute Ignorance of Haſslang's Propoſals for Peace, Hazel's Overtures were to be looked upon as *problematical*, the Teſtimony of the Elector of Mentz as *ſuſpect*; on the contrary, it was to be laid down for *certain*, that the Court of Francfort knew nothing of the ſaid Overtures: From whence this farther Inference was to be drawn, that Count Uhlfeld deſignedly endeavoured to confound Haſslang's Propoſals for Peace with Hazel's Overtures; whereas even the Engliſh Court itſelf could not but witneſs, that the Court of Francfort had not had the leaſt Share in the ſaid Overtures, and his Pruſſian Majeſty would never recede from the poſitive and moſt ſolemn Aſſurance given him by England, that no Step ſhould be taken in the Pacification without his Concurrence, and know how to take the neceſſary Meaſures to this End; at the ſame time ordering Count Dohna, on Pain of his higheſt Diſpleaſure, firmly and roundly to declare the ſame here. This was nearly the Tenour of Count Dohna's laſt Propoſition.

It was very much wiſhed to have the ſame in Writing; but as Count Dohna was not inſtructed to give it ſo, all that can be done, in order to prevent as much as poſſible all Miſtakes, was to ſtate it, as it could be recollected, but on our Side to give in Writing the Reply that was made to it.

Concerning this Reply, we think it to be unneceſſary, by Reaſon of the foreſaid ſubſequent Declaration, to add any Thing to what has been already ſaid, towards the full Proof of our Sincerity and Attention.

The Affair ſufficiently ſpeaks of itſelf, and there needs no further Argument to ſhew, that it is impoſſible in any Caſe, much leſs in one of ſo great Conſequence, to explain oneſelf concerning ſuch Circumſtances as are wholly unknown. The two Orders given to Count Dohna may ſound as they will, yet they are grounded on a Suppoſition of the direct contrary; foraſmuch as it cannot be his Pruſſian Majeſty's Intention to proceed to unfriendly Menaces againſt the Court of Vienna for this Reaſon only, becauſe ſhe is entirely ignorant of what ſhe was ſuppoſed to have known long before, and even from the Beginning.

It might therefore in all Reaſon be ſufficient to repeat this Aſſurance, that the Court of Vienna has abſolutely as yet no Knowledge of all the Circumſtances, which have been both Times referred to; on the contrary, that ſhe has but too many Proofs in Hand, by which it evidently appears, that the Court at Francfort has no ſerious Deſign to be reconciled in ſuch a Manner, as to give any Hopes to the Queen of obtaining a ſufficient Security for the future, nor even of the leaſt Indemniſation, although Means might very well be found out to effectuate the deſired Reconciliation, upon that Footing, and even in ſuch a Way, that it might at the ſame Time contribute to the further ſtrengthening of the fundamental Conſtitution of the Empire, and its internal and external Tranquillity and Welfare.

But as her Majeſty upon this Occaſion, as well as in all others, takes true Delight in ſetting forth whatever may contribute to the better Explanation of Affairs; ſhe has thought proper to inſert in this Anſwer ſome farther Conſiderations.

And firſt of all, Count Uhlfeld could never intend to confound the Propoſals of Haſslang, which were unknown to him, with the Overtures actually made by Hazel.

Secondly, It is certain that the latter Overtures were not only made in the Name of the Crown of France, but alſo in the Name and with the Knowledge of the Court of Francfort. In France no Body could make ſuch Propoſals of his own Head without Danger of the Baſtille.

Thirdly, The Court at Francfort would have had much greater Reaſon to inſiſt upon the Puniſhment of *Hazel*, than upon the Diſgrace of *Broglio*, if the Propoſals had been made by him in his own Name, without the Knowledge of the ſaid Court.

Fourthly, The Court at Vienna muſt paſs over in Silence the reſt, which relates to this Matter, to avoid even the leaſt Suſpicion of her having any particular Deſign.

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It is therefore ſufficient that ſhe has obſerved ſuch a Conduct, that neither any Want of Regard for his Pruſſian Majeſty, nor having dealt unfairly with her Enemies, can be charged upon her, even at a Time when the moſt unlawful Means were employed by the latter towards the total Ruin of the moſt Serene Archducal Houſe.

Fifthly and laſtly, It is indeed not impoſſible, that in thoſe Circumſtances a patched-up Reconciliation might have been for the Purpoſe of the Court at Francfort, which would have paved a Way, or rather kept it open, for executing on the firſt Appearance of a favourable Opportunity, thoſe Deſigns againſt her Majeſty and her Archducal Houſe, in which the ſaid Court has hitherto been diſappointed. But how averſe that Court was at the ſame Time from any Reconciliation grounded on the Safety and Honour of both Parties, on the inward Tranquillity and Welfare of the Empire, together with the Balance of Europe, is plain and evident, by comparing the Conduct of one with the other.

Notwithſtanding the immenſe Damage done to her Majeſty by the Elector of Bavaria, and that the ſaid Elector has not wanted, nor, according to a great many convincing Proofs, does yet want Will, to bring about the entire Deſtruction of her Majeſty and her moſt Serene Archducal Houſe; yet on her Side the ſincereſt Deſire for a Reconciliation has always been ſhewn, and in order to give full Proof of it, it has been often declared by Writings from hence, in ſucceſsful as well as dangerous Conjunctures, that her Adverſary might at leaſt be aſſured of the Poſſeſſion of as many Dominions, and as great Revenues as he had, before this unjuſt War, if he would entirely ſeparate himſelf from the Crown of France, and ſincerely and effectually employ his Endeavours towards the future Security of the internal and external Tranquillity of the Empire.

In the like Manner her Majeſty has declared, that ſhe would even deſiſt from her Oppoſition, grounded upon the Golden Bull, againſt the Election made at Francfort, from which ſhe was excluded, in caſe a juſt and equitable Satisfaction was given her on account of this unjuſt excluſion of her Vote, and her moſt valuable Right was ſufficiently ſecured for the future.

One need therefore only put one ſelf in the Queen's Place, and conſider what would have been done if the Circumſtances, which befel her, had happened to any one even of the leaſt States of the Empire; and it will be impoſſible to avoid ſeeing, that neither Haughtineſs or Obſtinacy, but on the contrary, abundance of the greateſt Moderation, and the moſt pacifick Diſpoſition, undeniably appears in ſo fair a Declaration.

Her Majeſty, even in the moſt fortunate Conjunctures, has abode by the ſame Declarations which were made in the moſt unfortunate; and in order to open the Eyes of the Court at Francfort upon its true Intereſt, ſhe was not wanting to communicate to the ſame the Extract of Belleiſle's Letter, of which the Copy is annexed, and to order the Original of it to be ſhewn to Baron Erthal.

The Queen did not ſtop here, but when it was in her Power to ſeize on all the Elector of Bavaria's Records, as alſo the valuable Furniture at Ingolſtat, Baron Bernclau, by her Majeſty's Orders, acquainted Count Seckendorf, "*That it "was far from her way of thinking, to deprive "her Adverſary of thoſe Things, or prejudice "him in ſuch a Manner; that ſhe ſincerely "and earneſtly wiſhed for a Reconciliation, if it "could but be brought about in a Way that her "Majeſty might find thereby an equitable Indemniſation and future Security. To procure "which, ſeveral Means and Ways might yet be "found, if the Court at Francfort was but as "well intentioned towards the moſt Serene Archducal Houſe, as the Queen was ready to bury "all that was paſt in an entire Oblivion.*"

It is to be hoped that no Fault can be found with this Declaration: It is grounded on ſo magnanimous a Diſpoſition, that the moſt Serene Brothers of the Queen's Adverſary, as well as his moſt Serene Highneſs Prince William of Heſſe Caſſel, have themſelves acknowledged the Merit of it, as appears more at large by the Extract annex'd of a Relation from Count Cobentzel. But whether her Majeſty can promiſe herſelf the like Magnanimity from her Enemies upon ſuch Occaſions, muſt be judged from the Facts known to the Empire and the whole World.

At leaſt it appears plainly, by comparing the Conduct obſerved on this Side with that of the Court at Francfort, that the latter, as is already ſaid, never ſeriouſly intended, nor yet intends, to yield to a ſolid Reconciliation ſuch as is abovementioned.

Moſt of this has been before obſerved, and the Court at Vienna knows of no other pacifick Diſpoſition on the other Side than that which was conſtantly cried up, though conſiſting in Words only, except that ſome Time ago a Plan of Pacification of Haſslang's appeared at London, which was afterwards revoked; and that an Overture reſembling that, was made here by Baron Erthal, with this only Difference, that he was entruſted with nothing concerning the Notions of Seculariſation, for Reaſons which may eaſily be comprehended; though as the Augmentation or *Arrondiſſement* of the Bavarian Dominions, could not be made out otherwiſe, than either by diminiſhing the Auſtrian Hereditary Dominions, or oppreſſing ſome of the other States of the Empire; this Overture at the End amounted to the ſame Thing with the aboveſaid Plan; the Seculariſation of ſome Eccleſiaſtical Foundations, and the Reduction of ſeveral of the immediate Cities of the Empire, being every now and then hinted at.

In ſhort, the Court at Vienna knows of no other Propoſals of Peace, but ſuch as are infinitely prejudicial to herſelf, or to a third innocent State, which would of courſe infallibly open a Door to the total Subverſion of the fundamental Conſtitution of the Empire.

Yet, the Court of Vienna was not tired of conſtantly reiterating her peaceable Offers, in the moſt convenient and amicable Manner; and as yet ſhe perſeveres in it, though the Court of Francfort ſtill continues to ſpread

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about Numbers of Papers filled with the coarſeſt Invectives both within the Empire and Abroad, and ſpares no Endeavours to do the moſt ſerene Archducal Houſe, all poſſible Prejudice, not only for her own unjuſt Advantages, but alſo for that of Foreign Powers.

The newly contrived Partition of the Italian Dominions may ſerve for an undeniable Proof of this. The Court at Francfort not only gave its Conſent to it, but alſo promiſed to promote it as much as poſſible. An offenſive Alliance would have been already concluded by that Court, with France, Spain and Sardinia, if the latter would have come into Deſigns ſo prejudicial to the Publick. This having happened in part ſince the latter Negotiations of Haſslang which were ſo much cried up, is a new Proof of the Sincerity of the Court at Francfort, at a Time when Count Finckenſtein was deſired to concur in the Conferences of Peace. Beſides, this Event leaves no Room to doubt of that Court's Diſpoſition towards the two Maritime Powers, as it cannot be queſtioned, but that the ſaid new Diviſion would have turned to the greateſt Detriment of the Trade of both thoſe Nations. All theſe Conſiderations mentioned above, as well as the Experience ſo ſeverely felt by her Majeſty, may fully convince his Pruſſian Majeſty, that even ſuppoſing the Point of *Indemnification* ſhould be entirely ſet aſide, which however cannot be in Equity demanded of her Majeſty, yet the moſt binding Treaties, Guaranties, and Oaths alone, will not be ſufficient to ſecure the general Tranquillity and Welfare, eſpecially as all Renunciations have been at divers Times previouſly declared to be null and void, and that without the leaſt Circumlocution in the Name of the Court of Francfort, and particularly in the marginal Remarks to the ſecond Article of Haſslang's Plan of Pacification, if thoſe Renunciations ſhould be made without obtaining a proportionable Equivalent for the pretended Claim to the Auſtrian Succeſſion. This Subterfuge therefore could never be wanting to the Electoral Houſe of Bavaria, no more than the ſtudied Pretext alledged by France of the pretended Rights of a Third, imaginarily excepted by a mental Reſervation from the Execution of her Guaranty; conſequently it is abſolutely requiſite to obtain the End aimed at by more effectual Means, as is very practicable. To reſume all that is above, it is undeniable, that as for the Reconciliation of the Courts of Vienna and Francfort, the Blame of the Delay is only to be imputed to the Latter, and not to the Former; and as on this Side, whatever the Treaties of Breſlau and Berlin may imply, has been fulfilled in the moſt faithful Manner, and ſhall be ſo for the Future, the Queen thinks herſelf entirely aſſured of a full Return, eſpecially in what the Firſt Article expreſſes in ſo binding a Manner, and will make no Doubt but that, as has been already deſired, all the Pruſſian Miniſters at foreign Courts will be directed to obſerve it exactly. In Exchange her Majeſty will never be in the leaſt wanting in a diſtinguiſhed Attention towards his Pruſſian Majeſty.

Extract of a Letter from Marſhal Belleiſle to M. Amelot, from Prague, September 4, 1742.

ALL theſe Circumſtances, joined to thoſe which I have already acquainted you with by my Letter of the Firſt, have obliged me to communicate to him M. Konigſegg's Letter, and to aſk his Advice upon the Meaſures I ſhould take. I acquainted him with your two Letters of the 11th and the 14th, by which you explain to me very clearly the Orders of the King, which are, at all Events, to bring back the Army from Bohemia, and even that upon the Danube, ſafe, and ſound, and honourably into France. You even add, in your Second of the 14th, a very eſſential Point, which had ſtopt me quite ſhort, which is that of the Evacuation of Bavaria by the Auſtrians, which I ſhould abſolutely have required, and from which you order me very expreſly to deſiſt, if after having uſed all my Endeavours, I cannot obtain the Return of the King's Troops, without that hard Condition. The King, you ſay, has only in View, and gives it the Preference to every Thing, to bring back his Army from Germany, and to have them entirely in France.

Extract of the Relation of Count Cobentzel, dated Brubl, September 27, 1743.

PRINCE William left this Place Yeſterday early. During his Stay here, he expreſſed his Deſire, in my Preſence, of ſeeing Peace reeſtabliſhed between your Majeſty and the Elector of Bavaria, which was all he ſaid of Affairs. Upon which I took Occaſion to read that Part of your Majeſty's Reſcript to me of the 14th of this Month, which related to your Majeſty's moſt gracious Orders to Baron Bernclau about the Concerns of the Elector of Bavaria, before the Elector of Cologne, Prince William and Duke Theodore, which was commended by all Three, but particularly by Prince William, who added that it was not poſſible to act with more Magnanimity.

Second *Pro Memoriâ.*

As her Majeſty cannot conceive what is meant by what Count Dohna has now twice propoſed here, concerning her Reconciliation with the Court of Francfort; neither can her Majeſty underſtand what the ſaid Court has ſince mentioned with much greater Vehemence, and intermixing harder Threatnings upon the Point of the late entring upon the Dictature both her Anſwers to la Noue's Declaration, and her Proteſts.

Notwithſtanding it was formerly frequently acknowledged to be juſt and equitable, that, for the inviolate Preſervation of the ineſtimable Rights of her Majeſty, ſhe ſhould proteſt againſt the paſt, and demand Security for the future; yet when no more was done in her Majeſty's Name, than what is juſt mentioned, and the Inſtruments publiſhed in Print for this End, before the Treaty of Breſlau, were already known all over the Empire; yet, upon the mere entring them upon the Dictature, ſuch a Clamour was raiſed, as if ſhe had intended to invade the Rights of the Electoral College, to overturn the

Liberty

Liberty of the Empire, to annihilate its fundamental Conſtitution, and to exceed all Bounds of Moderation and Decency. But what is moſt incomprehenſible, is, that the direct contrary of what Count Dohna was pleaſed to make ſuch an Outcry about, is teſtified in plain Words, for there it is ſaid:

"That her Majeſty once more repeats the "Declarations made all along, and this as "plainly and clearly as can be done: That the "juſteſt Self-Defence to which ſhe has been "compelled, and whatever may be derived from "the ſame, as well according to the fundamen-"tal Laws of the Empire, as to the moſt un-"deniable Rules of the Law of Nature and "Nations, is by no Means grounded upon im-"pugning the aſſumed Character of the Su-"preme Head of the Empire, but ſolely and "ſingly upon the Defence of her own heredi-"tary Dominions, invaded in a hoſtile Man-"ner; as alſo upon the Maintaining of her in-"eſtimable Rights, ſo grievouſly prejudiced, con-"trary to the Golden Bull, the Law of the "publick Peace, and the Treaty of Weſt-"phalia, beſides numberleſs Treaties, Guaran-"ties, and Oaths." Whoever abſolutely grounds himſelf upon the fundamental Laws of the Empire, cannot be thought to intend to infringe its Conſtitution; and whoever is only concerned about the maintaining of his own indiſputable Rights, can never be ſuſpected to aim at violating the Rights of another. On the contrary, it is plain and obvious that the Liberty of the German Empire has nothing to apprehend from Troops that fight for it, but from thoſe numerous Foreign Armies, which have been introduced in order to oppreſs a faithful Fellow-State, and in Oppoſition to a moſt binding Reſolution of the Empire, which was taken with the Aſſent of the Electoral Vote of Brandenbourg; and that if her Majeſty could be deprived of her Votes, at the Election, and upon other Occaſions, as is now intended, no State of the Empire, how powerful ſoever, can any longer find Security in the fundamental Laws and Conſtitution of that Body; and it is hoped, that not only her Majeſty, but every true German Patriot, and above all, the King of Pruſſia, according to his ſuperior Penetration and Equanimity, will acknowledge this without our farther enlarging upon it. The Court of Vienna did certainly never inſult any one; on the contrary, ſhe has been compelled to all that Self-Defence demands. It is notorious to the Empire, and to all the World, in what Manner her third Ambaſſador for the Election was treated; how her Deputies to the Dyet were even refuſed Paſſports, and how, in the Writings of the other Party, all Bounds of Decency were broken through. In all theſe Circumſtances, the Court of Vienna contented herſelf with preſerving her Rights by a Proteſt, both againſt the Prejudice already done, and for the Future: The Queen is engaged in Friendſhip and Alliance with thoſe who acknowledge her Adverſary as the lawful Head of the Empire: She even is ready to deſiſt from her Oppoſition, founded upon the moſt ancient fundamental Law of the Empire the Golden Bull, as ſoon as ſhe receives equitable Satisfaction for what is paſt, and ſufficient Security for the Time to come. Diſcretion, Moderation, and that Decency which is always to be kept up between warring Powers, has all along been her Rule, and will be ſo for the Future; whereas no offenſive Expreſſion can be thought of, which is not to be met with, in great Abundance, in the Writings of the oppoſite Side. Theſe Circumſtances being undeniable, how could her Majeſty ever conceive, that ſhe was to expect ſuch Reproaches and ſuch Inſults as above-mentioned?

But her Majeſty, in the mean Time, thinks herſelf entirely aſſured, that his Pruſſian Majeſty will without Difficulty diſcern the Error which the Court of Francfort inſidiouſly thought to lead him into, and perſevere in thoſe Expreſſions towards the Queen, which formerly were often ſeen with Satisfaction in the Reports of the Marquis de Botta.

Porto, Auguſt 21. We hear from Galicia, that an Aviſo was arrived at Ferrol from the Havanna, and that ſome of the Officers belonging to her report, that Admiral Torres's whole Fleet lay under Orders for Sailing when they came away; and that he had diſtributed the ſame to ſeveral Regiſter Ships, and other Veſſels bound to Europe, from whence it was believed he was coming home; and that this News ſeemed to be confirmed by the Operations of the Intendant of Marine at Ferrol, who, immediately after the Arrival of the Aviſo, diſpatched Orders to all the Ports in his Diſtrict, for Boats to be ſent out to reconnoitre any Ships that might appear off them: That he had given Orders for three Veſſels to be fitted out to ſail immediately, to cruize as Scouts on the Coaſt, and had deſired the Captain General of the Province to ſtrengthen the Garriſons of the Fortifications of the Harbour. The Store Ships and Victuallers for Admiral Matthews's Fleet ſailed the 4th of this Month from Lisbon, under Convoy of ſeven Men of War; but having Intelligence the ſame Day at Sea of the French being off the Rock, they returned into the Harbour that Evening. His Britannick Majeſty's Sloop Saltaſh, ſince that, was near being taken by them, ſhe having fallen in with ſix of them under Engliſh Colours. When ſhe found her Miſtake, ſhe was within Shot, inſomuch that all ſix fired at her, killed one Man, wounded another, and ſtuck an 18 Pound Shot in her Side. An Engliſh Privateer put into the River Roxa ſome Days ago, and landed 60 Men at a little Town called Villa Nova, with an Intent to oblige the Inhabitants to a Contribution, which they refuſing, he ſet ſeveral Houſes on Fire; but a Number of the Militia having aſſembled, and come to the Defence of the Place, the Privateer's People were obliged to retire. The Spaniſh Privateers on this Coaſt have had very little Succeſs of late, though a great Number of them are on the Cruize. Sixteen Sail of French Men of War are now cruizing off the Rock of Lisbon.

Vado Bay, Auguſt 21. Admiral Matthews being returned hither with His Majeſty's Squadron, has ſtruck his Flag, and is returned home, having reſigned his Command to Admiral Rowley.

Faro, Auguſt 25, *N. S.* The Maſter of a Portugueſe Boat arrived here from Almeria, reports, that when he left Almeria, which was only twelve Days ago, it was confidently ſaid there, that the Spaniſh Squadron was returned to Carthagena, on Advice which the Spaniſh Admiral had received, that a Squadron of Engliſh Men of War, much ſuperior to theirs in Force, was coming into the Mediterranean.

Lisbon, Auguſt 31. The French Squadron continue cruizing off Cape St. Vincent.

Vienna, Sept. 2. We ſhall have in theſe Countries, Bavaria included, in leſs than a Month, 160,000 Men. Prince Charles has with him 76,000, and 21,000 Hungarians, with 8000 Croats, will join him before the End of the Month. Prague is well provided. The King of Pruſſia exacts from every Lord of a Diſtrict, who has raiſed the Militia, 150 Florins for each Man; ſo that he who has raiſed a Company, is taxed at 18,000 Florins. Olmutz is ſo well provided, that it is thought his Pruſſian Majeſty will not go into Moravia; the Corps he has on that Side is only 9000 Men under Maruwitz: He has detached 4000 Horſe into the Circle of Saatz, and General Luckeſi is gone after them with a Detachment. A ſmall Body of Auſtrian Huſſars attacked, on the Frontier of Bohemia, 800 of the Pruſſian Infantry, fell in amongſt them Sabre in Hand, and killed 300 of them; but of the Huſſars only five returned. Another Body at Konigſgrats put to Flight 400 Pruſſian Dragroons, and killed and took ſeveral. General Bathiani is encamped with his Corps at Plaſs near Ratconitz, and harraſſes the Pruſſians with Parties. 400 Pruſſian Deſerters arrived at once at Prague, but the Court has ſent Orders to admit none into the Town, where two Pruſſian Spies have been taken; one of whom was hanged, and the other hung himſelf. We expect the Prince in ten or eleven Days in Bavaria. It is ſaid the French German Troops, to the Number of 14,000, are with the Imperialiſts, Heſſians, and Palatins, which will form an Army of about 30,000 Men.

Vienna, Sept. 5, *N. S.* The Pruſſians are in a Manner inveſting Prague, though there is no certain News yet of the coming up of their main Artillery. The Communication is indeed ſtill open with Pilſen, that is to ſay, on the other Side of the Mulda, and General Bathiani's Corps is between Plaſs and Beraun. The preſent Efforts of the Pruſſians are to diſlodge the Auſtrians from an advanced Poſt called Ziskaberg, lately fortified, upon an Eminence to the Eaſt of the Town. The Militia have hitherto behaved well, in returning briſk Fire for Fire; and as long as this Poſt, and one behind it called Galgenberg, can be maintained, there is no approaching the Town on this Side of the Mulda.

Copenhagen, Sept. 5. A Ship called the Queen of Denmark, belonging to the Aſiatick Company, arrived here the 2d Inſtant, richly laden from Canton.

From the Auſtrian Camp at Czernowitz in Bohemia, Sept. 7, *N. S.* We have been here ſince the 5th, and are probably to remain here till the Arrival of Prince Charles, unleſs the King of Pruſſia ſhould, before that Time, march againſt us with his whole Force. In that Caſe, as it would be very imprudent for a Handful of Men to face an Army three or four Times as numerous, we muſt retreat into the Mountains. Yeſterday Morning we heard great Firing of Cannon and Small Arms. The King of Pruſſia, who has inveſted Prague, ſent ſix Battalions, with eight Pieces of Cannon and 800 Huſſars, to take Poſt at Beraun. General Feſtititz was there with a Party of his Corps, and M. Lucheſi with 1000 regular Horſe. The Pruſſians came down the Mountain, formed themſelves in the Plain, and attacked a Bridge, from which our Men repulſed them. During this Attack M. Lucheſi paſſed the River with an Intent to take the Pruſſians in the Rear. Thereupon they faced about; but our Cavalry, Sword in Hand, broke through them, and puſhed them to a hollow Way, where it is ſaid our Bannates (a Sort of Pandoures) did Wonders with their great Hangers. The Enemy nevertheleſs broke through that Way, and having gained the Mountain, they formed themſelves again into a hollow Square, and remained there till Night, when they retired. We did not think it adviſeable to attack them a ſecond Time in that advantageous Poſition, as it muſt neceſſarily have coſt us a great Number of Men. This little Skirmiſh was very briſk; and we reckon that the Enemy left between 4 and 500 Dead upon the Spot. There are already brought in about 90 Priſoners, amongſt whom are a Colonel, two Captains, and three other Officers. It is alſo ſaid, that we have taken three Pieces of Cannon, but at preſent there is but one Piece brought to the Camp. We loſt 10 Officers killed or wounded.

Berlin, September 8. We hear that Hacke's Regiment, and ſeveral Companies of Pruſſian Grenadiers, have been entirely deſtroyed near Prague, by the irregular Troops and Peaſants in Bohemia.

Bern, Sept. 9, *N. S.* We expect to hear by To-morrow's Poſt, that the French Troops are upon their March to beſiege Fribourg, a numerous Train of Artillery having, for that Purpoſe, been prepared at Strasbourg.

Koenigſtein, Sept. 10, *N. S.* On the 6th Inſtant General Count de Hacke was ordered to eſcort with his Regiment into the Pruſſian Camp near Weiſſembourg, on the other Side of Prague, a large Train of Artillery, which came by Land into Bohemia with the Troops from Sileſia. Early on the 7th the ſaid Count was unexpectedly attacked by a Detachment of Auſtrians, who beat the Convoy, and carried off the Artillery: As ſoon as his Pruſſian Majeſty was informed of what had paſſed, which was in a few Hours after the Action, he detached one Third of his whole Army into the Neighbourhood where it happened. This Force the Auſtrians were not able to contend with, and therefore were obliged to retreat and abandon their important Conqueſt. The Pruſſian Regiment of Hacke is ſaid to have been ſeverely handled in this Affair. Two and thirty Waggons of wounded Men, and Count Hacke himſelf, likewiſe wounded, was brought into the Camp on the 7th Inſtant. The Pruſſian Detachment loſt 100 of their black Huſſars, and arrived in their Camp on the 9th.

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The Pruſſians were in great Confuſion on the firſt Advices of this Skirmiſh. On the 5th and 6th Inſtant very few of the Soldiers had any Bread, the Waggons and Bakers Servants having been taken on the 3d by the Auſtrian Huſſars at Welwarn. On the 7th none of the heavy Artillery was arrived in the Pruſſian Camp.

Hambourg, Sept 11, *N. S.* The Ruſſian Forces, which lately ſailed from Sweden, and amount to about 14,000 Men, are arrived in Livonia: They are formed into two Camps at Revel and Pernaw, both Sea Ports, where they are to remain till they receive farther Orders.

Hambourg, Sept. 15, *N. S.* Letters from Francfort mention, that the Duke of Wurtemberg adheres to his Neutrality, and refuſes to join in the new Meaſures.

Dreſden, September 11. Our Army has been in four diſtinct Camps; one at Pirna, two at Fribourg, and the fourth at Chemnitz; but they expect now immediate Orders to march nearer to Egra, to be the readier, as is ſuppoſed, to join the Auſtrian Forces in Bohemia. The Horſe for the Artillery will be delivered by the Country, from the 15th to the 20th Inſtant, and will be with the Army about the 25th. Nothing elſe is wanting, ſo that they hope to be in a Condition to enter Bohemia before the 30th, if they receive Orders for that Purpoſe. Prince Charles is expected to be near Prague the 28th. The laſt Accounts from General Bathiani's Corps were of the 5th, he was then at Radnitz, within ſix German Miles of Prague, and is ſaid to have with him 35,000 Men. By Reports this Morning, the Auſtrian Huſſars began to harraſs the Pruſſians, and intercept their Proviſions; and it is likewiſe affirmed, that the Deſertion amongſt the Beſiegers increaſes, ſince the Auſtrian Army is ſo near to receive the Deſerters. The King of Pruſſia inveſted the City of Prague on the 5th; but could not have his heavy Artillery from Leitmeritz before the 9th. Major General Harſch, the Engineer who is to defend Prague, has 4000 Regular Troops, 9000 Militia well diſciplined, 3000 more lately raiſed, and the Burghers have given 18 Companies of 150 Men each, in all 18,700. He has made himſelf Maſter of ſeveral Out-poſts, in order to diſpute every Inch of Ground. The 6000 Heſſians in the Emperor's Service, marched from their Quarters the 4th, in order to join Count Seckendorf, who is ſaid to be marching this Way.

Bruſſels, Sept 16, *N. S.* The Detachment from Count Saxe's Army, which was ſent to make a general Forage near Oudenarde and Ghent, was furniſhed for that Purpoſe with 800 Waggons from the Diſtricts of Ypres, Menin, and Courtrai. The Eſcort to ſupport the Foragers conſiſted of 32 Companies of Grenadiers, eight Pieces of Cannon, 800 Dragoons, 600 Horſe, and all the Piquets of the Army, who foraged and plundered ſeveral Villages, and burnt ſeveral Magazines of Hay, Straw, &c. Part of this Detachment paſſed the Canal of Bruges at Mari Kercke, near Ghent, and penetrated into the *Pais de Waes*, but a Detachment from the allied Army, under Lieutenant-General Comte de Chanclos, having been ſent after them, the French repaſſed the Canal, and a Party of about 70 Auſtrian Huſſars attacked a ſuperior Number of French Pandours near Ghent, and defeated them. We hear that the Marquis de la Chetardie is arrived at Givet, where he waits for the French King's Orders. The Siege of Luxembourg is much talked of upon the Upper Meuſe.

Bruſſels, Sept. 19, *N. S.* The French have reinforced their Body of Troops at Nivele, ſituated two or three Leagues on the other Side the Canal of Bruges, with ſeveral Battalions; and it is not doubted but that Count Chanclos, who is encamped with the Bulk of his Detachment a little on the other Side of Ghent, will take the firſt Opportunity of attacking them.

From the Caſtle of Anſtein, Sept. 18.

Thurſday, Sept. 10. This Day the Britiſh Troops made a Forage in the Front not far from the Camp; the covering Party conſiſted of 300 of the Cavalry, and 600 of the Infantry.

Saturday 12. This Morning, upon a Report that a Party of the Enemy was in the Woods in the Rear of the Right of the Cavalry, the Piquets both of Horſe and Foot were ordered out, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Campbell, but the Party was gone off.

Monday 14. This Day a Detachment of 100 of the Cavalry, and 1650 of the Infantry, with 100 of the Highland Regiment, marched to the Left, to join 500 Horſe and 2650 Foot from the Left Wing, under the Command of Lieutenant-General Comte de Geiſruck, Major-General Conſtant, and Brigadier Comte de Slippenbach, who marched to Phalempin and encamped there, in order to take Poſt the next Day to cover a general Forage of the whole Army. The Quarter-Maſters General having reconnoitred the Day before for that Purpoſe, the Chain was made from Mons en Pevele on the Left, and extended to Allennes and Herrin on the Right, as well to keep in the Garriſon of Douay, as to hinder any Moleſtation from the Troops of the Enemy at Pont d'Oby, Pont a Saulx, Pont a Rache, and Fort Scarpe.

Tueſday 15. This Morning at Break of Day, a Detachment of 400 Horſe and 1000 Foot, from the Right Wing, marched under the Command of Major-General Campbell, and Brigadier Ingoldsby, with the Foragers: The Horſe were poſted between Seclin and Entiers, and the Foot between Seclin and Herrin, to cover the Foragers againſt Liſle.

Thurſday 17. This Day Colonel Reynolds, with 500 Men, going to relieve the Poſt at Lanoy, met a French Party, who lay in Ambuſcade in a Coppice cloſe to the Road, but ſeeing our Men march in good Order, they gave a Fire from behind a Hedge and run away. Captain-Lieutenant Graydon, of Skelton's Regiment, was killed, and Enſign Porter, of Hannaſyd's, wounded, five Men were killed, and as many wounded.

Hague, Sept. 15. The freſheſt Advices from the Side of the Rhine mention, that Marſhal Coigni is to conduct the Siege of Fribourg, whilſt Marſhal Belleiſle tries to penetrate, with another French Corps, into the Auſtrian Forelands, and Marſhal Seckendorf with his into Bavaria.

Hague, Sept. 18. Letters from Dreſden mention, that it is the general Notion there, that